

Hot Shot for McKinley.

Pettigrew's Fiery Speech in the Senate Friday.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A spirited and at times sensational debate was precipitated in the senate today on the Philippine question over resolutions of inquiry. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, attacked the administration's policy in the Philippines and also made some startling charges against those who were supporting the administration. He declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States, and that it was a political scheme to further the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for renomination and reelection.

Before adjournment the senate, after prolonged debate, passed the bill conferring additional powers upon the director of the census. At the opening of the Pettigrew resolution and the Lodge substitute, both seeking from the president all information regarding the Philippine insurrection, were laid before the senate. Senator Lodge suggested that both be withdrawn and the Hear resolution adopted as a substitute.

The resolution offered by Senator Hear was sweeping in its call for information relating to the Philippine insurrection, but Senator Lodge said his desire for all information concerning the insurrection was so great that he proposed to offer an amendment extending its provisions.

Senator Lodge said he wanted information especially as to the effect of the encouragement the Philippines received from the United States.

Senator Hear agreed with Senator Lodge. Senator Pettigrew objected. He wanted specific information, regardless of whether the president wanted it known or not. He launched into a scathing attack on the administration. He charged the government with withholding information for political gain. The trouble with the imperialists, said Senator Pettigrew, "is that they have confounded the interests of the people of the United States with the political desires and ambitions of their party president and regarded him and his success as more important than a rightful treatment of the Philippines. The fact is this whole business is based up in the president's desire again to be a candidate of his party for president."

Senator Pettigrew discussed the covering of dispatches from the Philippines. He declared that important and significant facts had been stricken from news dispatches from Manila and from official reports.

"As an instance of this work," said he, "the Sulu treaty was mangled and partly suppressed until after the election in Ohio." He declared the proclamation issued by the president was, on the recommendation of Gen. Otis, altered materially by the president before it was published to the Philippine natives. As originally drawn it was to his mind a flat declaration of war, and when Aguinaldo and his leaders came into possession of the original they so regarded it.

"The whole wretched business," declared Senator Pettigrew, vehemently, "was one of concealment and duplicity, intended to deceive, not only the people of the United States, but also the islanders themselves."

In substantiation of his charge that the dispatches from the Philippines were censored in the interests of the administration Senator Pettigrew quoted from a letter written by Mr. Robert M. Collins, Associated Press representative at Manila. In this letter Mr. Collins related the substance of an interview upon the subject of censoring dispatches which he had had with Gen. Otis. Senator Pettigrew read the statements of Mr. Collins, in which he had said it was the evident desire of the officials to prevent certain information from reaching the people of the United States. When he (Collins) had filed a dispatch containing information which he thought was proper to send to the United States he had been informed by the censor that his instructions were to cut out anything that might injure the administration. Subsequently, when he had desired to send a story relating to the use of silver in the Philippines, the censor had told him that his instructions were to allow nothing to pass which would be helpful William Jennings Bryan in the United States.

Upon this point Senator Pettigrew became particularly sarcastic and again adverted to what he termed the president's desire to succeed himself as president, even though essential information had to be suppressed to accomplish that end.

Senator Pettigrew declared that the president himself really began the war and was responsible for it. "If," said he, "the administration had had a spark of honor in dealing with the Philippines it would have told Gen. Merritt to lay the whole truth of the intentions of the government before Aguinaldo and his associates." He believed this would have averted half the trouble. The shooting by United States sentries of the Philippines that night of February 4, the opening of hostilities, was, he said, "a foul blow and we were guilty of duplicity and treachery in killing those men. That we had fired the first shot which had precipitated hostilities nobody denied."

he said, an effort was made by Aguinaldo to secure a suspension of hostilities, but he had been told by Gen. Otis that now the fighting had begun it must continue to the grim end.

"If," said Senator Pettigrew, "I were a Filipino I would fight until I was gray against the unholy aggression of the United States. If this country is wrong this country could take no grander position before the nations of the world than to admit that it is wrong. We have reached the turning point. We must decide whether we are to pursue a course of rapacity and aggression on the British principle, or to pursue a course of justice and right. No nation long can pursue such a course as the imperialists have marked out for us—a course of wrong and treachery to friends—and hope to stand well before the nations of the world."

What is Sassafras Good For?

This is a question that was asked the other day by a correspondent of The News and Courier, and the Savannah News makes the following answer:

The correspondent, if he is a native of the south, has probably been familiar with the plant all his life. No doubt he has drunk sassafras tea hundreds of times, smacked his lips over it and asked for more. Nevertheless he knows no more of it than that sassafras is a shrub or tree, the roots, branches and leaves of which have a rather strong, pungent, aromatic and rather sweetish taste, and that tea is sometimes made of the bark of the roots. Familiarity with the sassafras has made it uninteresting; nobody in the south pays a great deal of attention to it. It grows almost everywhere, and especially likes the soils of old fields and hedge rows. It grows wild. To suggest to the Georgian or South Carolinian that sassafras be cultivated would be laughed at.

Nevertheless the sassafras plant is full of virtue from its lowest point of the tap root to the crown of its foliage. Bark, leaves, wood, pith, the roots contain valuable properties. The leaves are heavily charged with a mucilaginous juice which may be made to serve every purpose of gum arabic. The pith also is a gum producer in even larger degree than the leaves. An investigator says that a few inches of sassafras pith put into a glass of cold water will in a few minutes make a glass full of mucilage. During the civil war, in some parts of the south, sassafras leaves were employed to furnish the thickening for soup; and it was very palatable and healthful thickening, too. During that time, also, sassafras tea was largely used as a substitute for coffee and the ordinary tea of commerce. The sassafras infusion, however, is a more healthful beverage than either tea or coffee. It has positive alterative properties, and as a blood remedy it should be ranked along with carapallaria. It is also a diuretic and soporific; it is good for the kidneys, and to produce perspiration. It is valuable in cases of colds and fevers. Oil of the sassafras, according to the medical authority, "is used in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, gout, etc." It is commonly used in connection with other drugs. It has been stated that in a great many of the "magic" proprietary liniments which are so popular, at 25 and 50 cents a bottle, are made of spirits of turpentine, costing about 30 cents a gallon, and a little oil of sassafras, and that a great many of the "discoveries," "cures," and the like, which cost \$1 a bottle, have as their base an infusion of sassafras. We recognize the virtues of the sassafras and turpentine after somebody a thousand miles away has mixed them and given them a catchy name; but we don't care much about them in their natural state. Flavoring extracts are also made from sassafras, and there is no more delightful and refreshing beverage than sassafras beer on a hot day. The mucilage from the pith of the sassafras is said to be an excellent remedy for sore eyes, or for almost any irritation and sore tissue. As a gargle for sore throat, sassafras tea, with alum, has a recognized standing in every rural housewife's cupboard. Still, most people are unfamiliar with the sassafras, for the reason that it is so common.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.—News has been received here of the death in Peoria, Ill., of Gen. Dabney H. Maury of the Confederate army and some time minister to Colombia. Gen. Maury is particularly remembered in history for his gallant defense of Mobile bay. The remains will be brought to Fredericksburg, Va., for interment. Gen. Maury reached a very advanced age.

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer, of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It is the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist. Guaranteed.

How the British Lost the Battle of Colenso.

London, Jan. 8.—The first account giving any adequate explanation of Gen. Buller's defeat at the Tugela river comes by mail from Bannet Burleigh, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent. It appears that the battle orders, drawn up by Gen. Clery provided for the effective support of the artillery by Hart's, Barton's and Dunderdon's brigades. These were never completed. Gen. Hart missed his way, Lord Dunderdon failed to support Gen. Barton and got part of his forces in an untenable position. Col. Long, with the artillery, outpaced the escort of the guns and were lost. Briefly, that seems to be the story of the Tugela river battle. But, through graphic columns, there continually recurs the discovery of unexpected entrenchments and awful fusillades from hidden Boers and galling fire such as has seldom marked British battlefields.

After describing how the British force began their advance at day light and how the Boers left them absolutely unmolested, the correspondent says: "At 6.20 there suddenly burst an awful crash of Boer musketry upon the batteries and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Mausers swelled and was maintained as one continuous roar. From the buildings and lines of trenches south of the river and from the river bank itself, the Boers fired at our gunners and footmen, and from the trenches on the northern side of the Tugela river and from Fort Wylie and elsewhere they sent out a hurricane of leaden hail and bullets venomously rained upon the ground in all directions, raising puffs and dust and tearing through the air with shrill sounds."

Few have ever seen so heavy and so deadly a fusillade, but neither the British gunners nor the infantry hesitated or wined. Cannon were wheeled into position although many of the horses and men were shot down ere the manoeuvre was completed and our indomitable soldiers walked erect and straight onward. Not even Rome in her palmiest days ever possessed more devoted sons. As the gladiators marched proud and beaming to meet death, so the British soldiers, doomed to die, saluted and then with alacrity stepped forward to do their duty, 'glory or the grave.' Anglo-Saxon soldiers always advance that way. I asked an American who has seen warfare at home, in Cuba and Manila, if his own countrymen generally did this, and he answered: 'Yes. It is marvelous, but wasteful.'

"Closer and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pits. Then lying down, they returned the fire, but there was little or nothing to aim at."

"By 7.15 the Irish brigade had driven the Boers to the north bank of the Tugela. They found that the enemy had planted the ground with barbed wire entanglements. Even in the bed of the river barbed wire was laid down. Into the water went the Dublin Ionikillings. Borderers and Connaughts, but it was found at the ford that the Boers had cunningly dammed the river and there was ten feet of water where ordinarily it is but knee deep. They strove to find the crossings and many a fine fellow with his weight of ammunition and accoutrements was drowned. It was a desperate and serious situation. The attack upon the right was making no progress and the hearts of the men had reached an apparent impasse. But there were furious and angry Irishmen who had resolved to get across somehow. By scrambling from rock to rock and swimming a number won the other side. Yet most of them found that they had but passed across a winding spruit. The Tugela still lay in front and all the while the murderous fire of cannon and Mauser crashed and comrades fell wailing in their blood."

"In the meanwhile Col. Long had lost his guns and Gen. Buller and Clery with their staffs and escorts, had ridden to the scene."

"The spouting hail of lead and iron snapped and splattered and the dust puffed more than ever. Lord Roberts' son with Capt. Schofield and Congrove, volunteered to ride out and endeavor to save the two field batteries in the open. Readily other volunteers were found. Corporals from the line men and drivers of the ammunition wagons, taking spare teams, galloped out, and men and horses again began falling on every side. Young Roberts' horse was blown up with a shell. Congrove was hit with a bullet and his clothes were cut by other missiles. Schofield alone escaped, untouched. Across that valley of death quickly the surviving animals were rounded up and the guns were hooked and dragged away. Again and again that day attempts were made to haul off the remaining guns, but the Boer fire was incessant and withering. At 4 the battle was over. Gen. Buller abandoned the guns and retreated."

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All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest cure on earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist.

Eighteen deaths from bubonic plague have occurred at Honolulu.

Be Careful

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From your friend and student
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